

REMARKS

By this amendment, Applicants have amended claims 1, 5, 9, and 13. Claims 1-7 and 9-16 are pending in this application.

In the Final Office Action, the Examiner took the following actions:

rejected claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Polizzi* et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,643,661) in view of *Wagner* et al. (U.S. Patent Publication N.O. 2003/0078830) and further in view of *Kukkai* (U.S. Patent No. 7,124,355);

rejected claims 2-7 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Polizzi*, *Wagner*, and *Kukkai*, and further in view of *Anuff* et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,327,628);

rejected claim 9 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Polizzi* in view of *Wagner*.

rejected claims 10-15 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Polizzi* and *Wagner*, and further in view of *Anuff*, and

rejected claim 16 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Polizzi* in view of *Kukkai*.

35 U.S.C. § 103(a) REJECTIONS

Applicants respectfully traverse the § 103 rejections. A *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established with respect to any of the claims.

The key to supporting any rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103 is the clear articulation of the reason(s) why the claimed invention would have been obvious. Such an analysis should be made explicit and cannot be premised upon mere conclusory statements.

See *M.P.E.P. § 2142, 8th Ed., Rev. 6 (Sept. 2007)*. “A conclusion of obviousness requires that the reference(s) relied upon be enabling in that it put the public in possession of the claimed invention.” *M.P.E.P. § 2145*. Furthermore, “[t]he mere fact

that references can be combined or modified does not render the resultant combination obvious unless the results would have been predictable to one of ordinary skill in the art" at the time the invention was made. *M.P.E.P. § 2143.01 (III), internal citation omitted.* Moreover, "[i]n determining the differences between the prior art and the claims, the question under 35 U.S.C. § 103 is not whether the differences themselves would have been obvious, but whether the claimed invention as a whole would have been obvious." *M.P.E.P. § 2141.02(1)*, internal citations omitted (emphasis in original).

"[T]he framework for objective analysis for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103 is stated in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 U.S.P.Q 459 (1966).... The factual inquiries ... [include determining the scope and content of the prior art and] ... [a]scertaining the differences between the claimed invention and the prior art." *M.P.E.P. § 2141(11)*. "Office personnel must explain why the difference(s) between the prior art and the claimed invention would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art." *M.P.E.P. § 2141(111)*.

Independent amended claim 1 recites a method including "presenting, in the personal workspace, a second workset that defines a second work role of the user, wherein the first work role is different from the second work role, the user associating with both the first and second work roles." Combinations of *Polizzi*, *Wagner*, *Kukkai*, and *Anuff* do not teach or suggest these claimed features for at least the following reasons.

Wagner discloses portal pages within an organization's intranet. (Paragraph [0035]). In particular, *Wagner* provides a workbench component 46, from which a user will have ready access to the different portal web-pages included in their workbench."

Id. Furthermore, in *Wagner*, portal web-pages on a user's workbench are "tailored to **the role the user** serves in (a] marketing organization" (emphasis added). (Paragraph [0034]). That is, *Wagner* merely discloses that portal web pages are included in a workbench and displayed to a user, in accordance with the role associated with the user. *Wagner* does not, however, teach or suggest "presenting, in the personal workspace, **a second workset that defines a second work role** of the user, wherein the first work role is different from the second work role," as recited in claim 1 (emphasis added).

Additionally, assuming if *Wagner* were to teach "presenting, in the personal workspace, a second workset that defines a second work role of the user, wherein the first work role is different from the second work role," which Applicants do not concede, *Wagner* still would not teach or suggest "the user associating with both the first and second work roles," as recited in claim 1. Therefore, *Wagner* does not teach or suggest the claimed features.

Polizzi, *Kukkai*, and *Anuff* do not compensate for the deficiencies of *Wagner*. The Office Action alleges: *Polizzi* teaches generating information views (Office Action, pg. 2); *Kukkai* teaches navigating back to the execution level page (Office Action, pg. 4); and *Anuff* teaches control level pages including messages and work triggers. Id. Even if these allegations are correct, which Applicants do not concede, *Polizzi*, *Kukkai*, and *Anuff*, taken either individually or in combination, still do not teach or suggest the above claimed features. Therefore, *Wagner*, *Polizzi*, *Kukkai*, and *Anuff*, alone or in combination, do not teach or suggest all of the elements of claim 1.

Independent claim 9, while differing in scope, recites elements similar to those of claim 1 discussed above. Accordingly, the rejection of claim 9 should be withdrawn for similar reasons.

Dependent claims 2-7 and 10-16 depend either directly or indirectly from independent claims 1 and 9. The rejections of the dependent claims should be withdrawn at least due to their dependence.

CONCLUSION

Applicants respectfully request that this, Amendment under 37 C.F.R. § 1.116 be entered by the Examiner, placing claims in condition for allowance. Applicants submit that the proposed amendments of the claims do not raise new issues or necessitate the undertaking of any additional search of the art by the Examiner, since all of the elements and their relationships claimed were either earlier claimed or inherent in the claims as examined. Therefore, this Amendment should allow for immediate action by the Examiner.

Furthermore, Applicants respectfully point out that the final action by the Examiner presented some new arguments as to the application of the art against Applicant's invention. It is respectfully submitted that the entering of the Amendment would allow the Applicants to reply to the final rejections and place the application in condition for allowance.

Finally, Applicants submit that the entry of the Amendment would place the application in better form for appeal, should the Examiner dispute the patentability of the pending claims.

In view of the foregoing remarks, Applicants submit that this claimed invention, as amended, is neither anticipated nor rendered obvious in view of the prior art references cited against this application. Applicants therefore request the entry of this Amendment, the Examiner's reconsideration and reexamination of the application, and the timely allowance of the pending claims.

Please grant any extensions of time required to enter this response and charge any additional required fees to Deposit Account 06-0916.

Respectfully submitted,

FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW,
GARRETT & DUNNER, L.L.P.

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By:  (Philip J. Hoffmann)
46,340
Samuel Leung
Limited Recognition Certificate No.
L0345
(202) 408-4413